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Adenocarcinoma, Bronchiolo-Alveolar

A carcinoma thought to be derived from epithelium of terminal bronchioles, in which the neoplastic tissue extends along the alveolar walls and grows in small masses within the alveoli. Involvement may be uniformly diffuse and massive, or nodular, or lobular. The neoplastic cells are cuboidal or columnar and form papillary structures. Mucin may be demonstrated in the cytoplasm of the cells and in the material in the alveoli, which also includes denuded cells. Metastases to regional lymph nodes, and in even more distant sites, are known to occur, but are infrequent. (From Stedman, 25th ed)

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- ☐ Main point of item
- ☐ Do not explode this term

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MeSH Tree 1

- ▶ All MeSH Categories
 - ▶ Diseases (MeSH Category)
 - ▶ Neoplasms
 - ▶ Neoplasms by Histologic Type
 - ▶ Neoplasms, Glandular and Epithelial
 - ▶ Carcinoma
 - ▶ Adenocarcinoma
 - ▼ **Adenocarcinoma, Bronchiolo-Alveolar**
 - ▶ Adenocarcinoma, Clear Cell
 - ▶ Adenocarcinoma, Follicular
 - ▶ Adenocarcinoma, Mucinous
 - ▶ Adenocarcinoma, Papillary
 - ▶ Adenocarcinoma, Scirrhous
 - ▶ Adenocarcinoma, Sebaceous
 - ▶ Carcinoid Tumor
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Acinar Cell
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Adenoid Cystic
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Adrenal Cortical
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Endometrioid
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Hepatocellular
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Infiltrating Duct
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Intraductal, Noninfiltrating
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Lobular
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Mucoepidermoid
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Neuroendocrine
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Renal Cell
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Signet Ring Cell
 - ▶ Carcinoma, Skin Appendage
 - ▶ Cholangiocarcinoma
 - ▶ Choriocarcinoma
 - ▶ Cystadenocarcinoma
 - ▶ Klatskin's Tumor
 - ▶ Paget's Disease, Extramammary

